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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year
Pharmacotherapeutics
Chapter 2 (k) : Ophthalmology

Topics	Page No
Ophthalmology	3
▪ Conjunctivitis	3
▪ Glaucoma	5



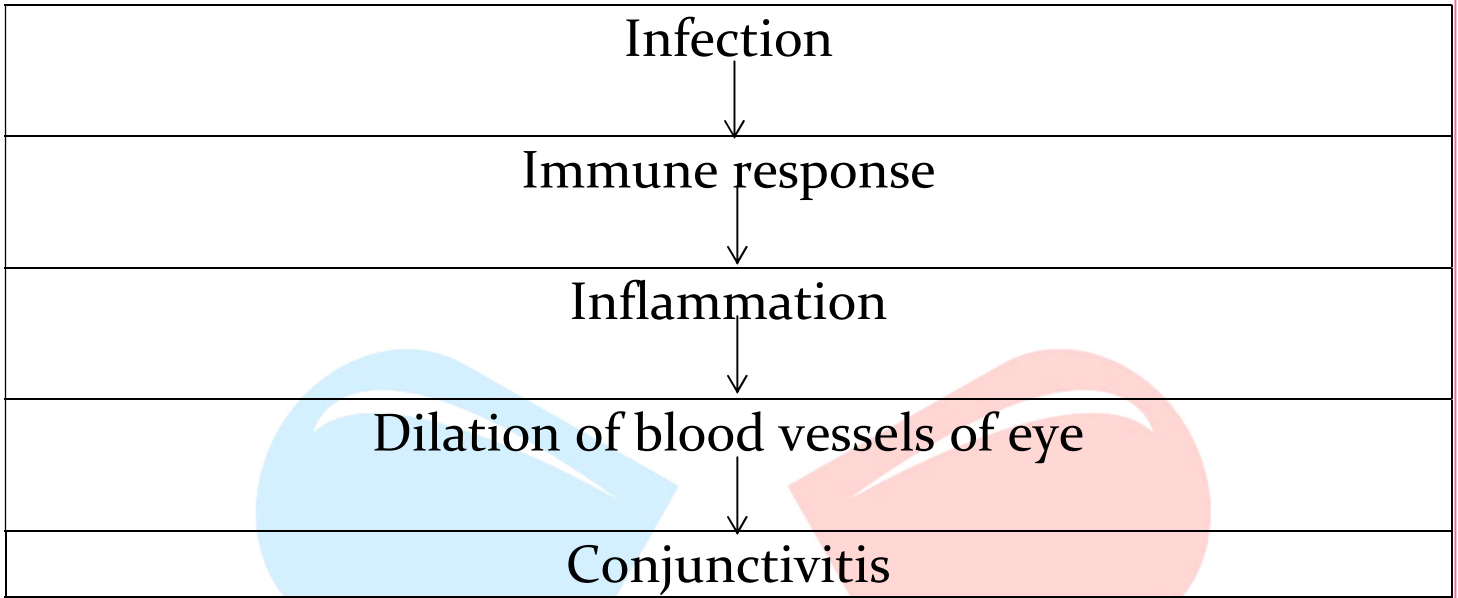
- Conjunctivitis is a condition in which inflammation or redness of the conjunctiva occurs .
- Conjunctiva is a transparent tissue that lines the inner surface of eye lid and the outer layer of eye.
- Maybe occur due to bacterial or viral infection .bacterial conjunctivitis caused by the staphylococcal or streptococcal bacteria
- Viral conjunctivitis caused by the contagious virus that transmit on exposure to coughing or sneezing of an individual with upper respiratory tract infection



Etiology

- Viruses like corona viruses
- Bacteria like staphylococcal and Streptococcal
- Allergens like moulds , Pollen or other allergens that trigger allergic reaction.
- Inflammation of blood vessels present in conjunctiva. this inflammation caused by shampoo cosmetic , soap , presence of foreign object in eye.

Pathogenesis



Clinical Manifestations

- ✚ Redness of conjunctiva
- ✚ Excessive tearing
- ✚ Ocular discharge yellow , green or white
- ✚ Itching in eyes
- ✚ Burning in eyes
- ✚ Increased sensitivity to light
- ✚ Blurred vision

Non Pharmacological Managements

- ❖ It is important to practice good hygiene, such as washing hands frequently, avoiding touching the eyes with hands, and avoiding sharing personal items such as towels or cosmetics.
- ❖ People who are infected with bacterial conjunctivitis should avoid touching their eyes and wash their hands frequently to prevent spreading the infection to others.
- ❖ Avoid the allergic causing place (dust or smoke).
- ❖ Clear airway of secretion and allows for allergen removal.

Pharmacological Management

- ❖ Topical antibiotics eye drops or ointment Eye drop like Ofloxacin Tobramycin , Chloramphenicol ,or Ciprofloxacin eye drop . Ointments : Erythromycin , Ciprofloxacin.
- ❖ Corticosteroids (prednisolone , Prednisolone acetate , dexamethasone) and antihistamines (cetirizine , levocetirizine) are used in case of allergic conjunctivitis.
- ❖ Vasoconstrictions : Epinephrine solution.

Glaucoma

→ Glaucoma is a group of eye disease that affect the and damaged optic nerve which cause vision loss . it is mainly occurred due to blockage of Drainage Canal of Eye at corner of eyes and leads to accumulation of fluid in eye and then Increased Intraocular Pressure (IOP).



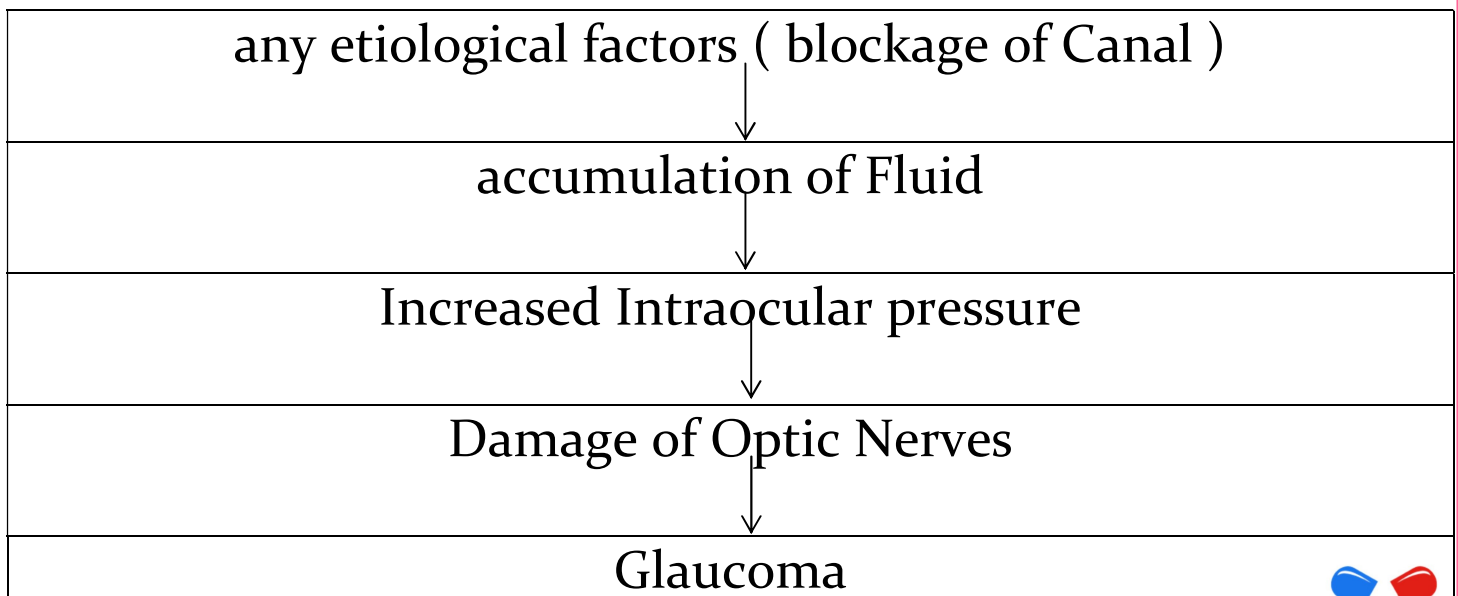
Types

- Open angle or wide angle glaucoma
- Angle close or narrow angle glaucoma

Etiology

- The exact cause of glaucoma unknown. it mostly occurs due to intraocular pressure (IOP).
- It may be due to following factors :
- Increased Production of Aqueous humour
- Blockage of Canal

Pathogenesis



Clinical Manifestation

- ✦ Pain and pressure in eyes
- ✦ Low vision
- ✦ Blurred vision
- ✦ Blind spots
- ✦ Headache
- ✦ Nausea and vomiting
- ✦ Red eyes
- ✦ Rainbow coloured halos around lights

Non Pharmacological Managements

- ❖ Take the wholesome food/diet.
- ❖ Practice the exercise and yoga because it also helps in reducing the eye pressure.
- ❖ Avoid the polluted area because pollutants cause the irritation in eye

Pharmacological Management

- ◇ **Eye drops**
 - **Beta blockers** : (Betaxolol is the first choice . Timolol) These are used for various type of glaucoma (they reduce aqueous humour production)
 - **Topical Cholinergic drugs** : (Carbachol , Pilocarpine) These are used for short term to treat glaucoma they cause constriction of iris and ciliary body
 - **Topical alpha 2 adrenergic agonist** : (brimonidine) They decrease intraocular pressure by increasing aqueous humor out flow.
 - **Prostaglandins** : They decrease IOP by reducing aqueous humor production.
 - **Osmotic diuretics** : (Mannitol) They decrease intraocular pressure by raising plasma osmolality and draw water from Eye into the blood stream.
- ◇ **Oral medication** : Beta blockers or carbonic anhydrase inhibitors are used , they help with drainage or slow the production of Eye fluid.

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Amir Khan

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